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ABSTRACT

This volume explains and summarizes the classification system developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to provide a basis for collection of internationally comparable education statistics from member countries. The publication, which supplements the OECD published series describing the educational systems of OECD member countries, is intended to provide a simple guide to the type of educational activity included under the headings used and to facilitate comparisons between countries. In the volume's first part, the principal terms used in the classification system and in other OECD documents dealing with education are defined. Part 2, which comprises the major portion of the document, presents synoptic tables showing the different types of education or instruction for each country classified under the appropriate headings of the standardized classification. (Author/RM)

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CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

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**CLASSIFICATION
OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES**

**SUMMARY
VOLUME**

**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PARIS 1975**

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was set up under a Convention signed in Paris on 14th December, 1960, which provides that the OECD shall promote policies designed :

- to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;*
- to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development;*
- to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.*

The Members of OECD are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume supplements the country studies published by OECD on the classification of the educational systems of Member countries. In the first part, the principal terms used in this classification and in other OECD documents dealing with education are defined. Part two presents synoptic tables showing the different types of education or institution classified under the appropriate headings of the standardized classification.⁽¹⁾ The intention is to provide the reader with a simple guide to the type of educational activity included under each heading and to facilitate comparisons between countries.

The standardized classification adopted here is the one presented in the "Handbook" for educational planners published by OECD in 1967 under the title Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning and endorsed by the OECD Council "as a suitable framework for the compilation of comparable educational statistics".

Since that date, the work carried out by UNESCO in order to develop an international standard classification of education (ISCED) has made considerable progress, and a final version of ISCED is due to be published in the near future. Different approaches were adopted in preparing the two classifications. The standard classification proposed by UNESCO is specifically described as "an instrument suitable for collecting and compiling statistics of education both within individual countries and internationally".⁽²⁾ It is much more detailed than the OECD classification since its smallest unit is the "programme" but it establishes no direct link between national systems and the proposed standardized system.

The OECD classification, by contrast, was prepared by the Secretariat in a pragmatic fashion, starting from existing national classifications in the various countries and re-classifying them according to the standardised OECD classification. The country chapters were submitted for comments and amendments to the Authorities in each country concerned.

Both classifications - that of UNESCO and OECD - are based on a thorough study of education systems and national statistical methods, and it should therefore be comparatively easy to make the concordance between them. The two Organisations have, moreover, remained in close contact to ensure that their respective classifications are not at variance and that their broad lines coincide.

Inevitably, in a field as complex as education a number of problems arise, and it is sometimes difficult to fit a particular national category into a clearly defined type of education. This is the case more particularly in countries where the barriers separating various educational levels have been removed. Moreover, education systems are subject to change, so that the classification will require periodic revision. One of the most difficult problems is to draw the boundaries of the learning process. The primary concern of OECD where the classification was drawn was with education for children

1) For further details concerning the description of these different types of education or institution, please refer to the country volumes.

2) International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), paragraph 1, UNESCO, Paris (to be published).

and adolescents. The coverage of adult education is inadequate (particularly in the light of recent policy emphasis on recurrent education) and will have to be greatly strengthened in future revisions. The classification includes all full-time "regular" education (i.e. the normal continuous sequence of school and higher education). Part-time "regular" education is included in varying proportions according to the country(1). The OECD system takes part-time education into account in countries where it is organised on a statutory basis and is financed wholly or partly by public funds, as in Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; on the other hand when such education is left to private initiative or is not a legal obligation, it is usually omitted because of lack of information. Furthermore, it is often difficult to make a clear distinction between work and educational activity and between the latter and leisure activity.

1) Part-time education may come under "regular" education when it is in the form of a possible option for students completing a given cycle of studies - such an option may be included in compulsory education (Berufsschulen in Germany) but is generally beyond this level - or it may come under adult education as it is defined on page 11.

Part One
DEFINITION OF THE PRINCIPAL TERMS

The definitions given below are those proposed and used by OECD for the purpose of international comparison in the country classifications and/or in the Educational Statistics Yearbook. They are neither exhaustive (they do not cover financing or educational expenditure) nor definitive. Indeed, few terms have exactly the same meaning in different countries and it is often difficult to find a consensus on a precise definition. Moreover, a term may change in meaning, over time as the concept which it defines develops and changes.

In some cases, therefore, they may not be the same as those used in the different countries. In the same way, the statistics collected and presented by the countries are not always directly amenable to classification under the standardized headings. Nor does the classification attempt to solve the problems of equivalencies among diplomas offered in different countries.

The OECD classification is based on the type of education and not on the institution where education is provided. Consequently, the same institution may be included under several headings if it provides different types of education. It should, however, be noted that in some countries national statistics, usually collected purely for administrative purposes, relate to institutions and it is sometimes difficult to reclassify them by type of education if there is no detailed information about the teachers or the educational programmes followed by the pupils (e.g. comprehensive schools in Sweden, United States and Canada, etc. offering general or vocational programmes, terminal courses or courses preparing for higher studies). Accordingly, several OECD headings have sometimes had to be used for one national heading.

Education

The OECD definition of education will from now onwards be the same as that adopted by UNESCO, which is: "organised and sustained instruction designed to communicate a combination of knowledge, skills and understanding valuable for all the activities of life(1). This definition excludes self-directed learning and random learning which involve no organised communication or teaching-learning relationship. It also excludes "activities which have no direct educational purpose or which are not planned in systematic sequence, for example, recreational activities, sport and tourism with no direct educational purpose; isolated events involving no sustained educational activity, such as one or two public lectures, conferences or meetings; entertainment, information; other social and corporate activities, such as meetings of clubs and associations or work camps, activities primarily concerned with the production of goods and services". However, detailed country studies of the OECD's Classification of Educational Systems deal with a somewhat narrower range of activities being concerned mainly with the "regular" sequence of education from childhood and adolescence through higher education. In future it is proposed to extend the coverage of the OECD classification to fit UNESCO's definition of

1) ISCED, op. cit., paragraph 31.

education, though for some types of "adult" education it will be difficult to collect data. The terms "regular" and "adult" have been adopted by UNESCO and are used here in the same sense, i.e. "adult" education is that which takes place after the initial educational experience has been interrupted, either by participation in the labour market or in some other non-educational activity.⁽¹⁾ Although the majority of people in "adult" education are adults, it should be noted that "adult" education in this sense can include people under 18 if they have left "regular" education. Similarly, the term "regular" education is not restricted to children and youth; it includes many students who are over 18, and it also includes people who have interrupted their education if they have returned to "regular" education. The dividing line between "regular" and "adult" education may sometimes therefore be ambiguous.

Pupil/Student

A person enrolled in a school or university institution to follow a particular course of studies. In the case of adult education, the term "participant" is used in preference to "pupil" or "student". Several methods may be used to estimate the number of pupils. It may be the number of individuals, the number of enrolments, those present on a given day or over a given period which are counted. The information may be collected at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the school year, or again, an average figure may be taken. It is essential therefore to find some agreement, at least for those statistics which are to be used for international comparisons, since the numbers of pupils attributed to a country vary according to the method used to calculate them.

Full-time and Part-time Pupils

The distinction between these two categories is made on the basis of the programmes for which these pupils are enrolled and according to whether they are organised on a full-time basis and therefore represent the sole occupation of the pupil or student or on a part-time basis; for example, a student enrolled in a full-time university programme will be considered as a full-time student even if he attends courses only part of the time or even, in the extreme case, not at all. It is also essential to know the full-time equivalents of part-time students. Ideally, these equivalents should be calculated by dividing the number of programme hours (defined here as hours spent in activities - courses, seminars, class work, etc. - requiring control or supervision by a teacher) for a part-time student by the average number of programme hours for a full-time student. For instance, if for a given programme organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis, a full-time student is expected to do 30 hours per week and if there are fifty part-time students receiving in total 300 hours of instruction, the full-time equivalent of these students will be:

$$\frac{300}{30} = 10 \text{ full-time students.}$$

The strict application of this method of calculation is essential for estimating teacher requirements and expenditure which is determined by the number of course hours and not by attendance at courses or number of students.

In the standardized OECD classification young people engaged in part-time vocational training on completion of full-time compulsory schooling (Berufsschulen in Germany for example) and apprentices with a certain number of compulsory courses per week are considered to fall within the "regular" part-time system.

New Entrants

Pupils/students enrolled for the first time in the first year of a given programme. A student already holding a first degree in Science who enrolled in the first year of a

1) See below the paragraphs dealing with adult education.

Faculty of Arts would be considered as a new entrant. In the same way, a student who for some reason was given a year's dispensation and who entered directly into the second year of a given programme would also be considered as a new entrant. In the present state of statistics, however, this last category of students is not generally included among the new entrants and, because of this, the calculation of the transition coefficients between various types or levels of education is slightly distorted. In order to calculate such coefficients precisely, detailed data on the school background of all students would be required.

Graduates

Pupils/students who have passed tests (examination, achievement tests, continuous assessment) at the end of a given course or programme of studies and have thus obtained a specific degree of qualification (Bachelor, Doctor, CAP (proficiency certificate), etc.)⁷

Teaching Staff

"Persons directly engaged in instructing a group of pupils/students. Heads of educational institution, supervisory and other personnel should be counted as teachers only when they have regular teaching functions"(1). Although this is an area where a consensus is far from being reached, it is proposed that as far as the teaching staff in schools are concerned - teaching staff in higher education present particular problems, research among others, and are not considered here - two types of information should be collected:

- i) The total number of persons engaged in teaching, even if part of their time is spent on other duties i.e. administration, library work, guidance, etc. These data are required for administrative and budgetary purposes and in order to ascertain or forecast the overall requirements of teaching staff by level and type of education;
- ii) The data defined above (i) cannot be used to calculate a teacher/pupil ratio reflecting the teaching-learning situation i.e. the number of persons required to provide the hours of instruction prescribed for each subject in the students' programme. To calculate this ratio, data must be compiled on:
 - a) the real teaching load for each full-time or part-time teacher, i.e. the time spent in direct contact with the students, either in giving instruction or in supervising classwork;
 - b) the number of hours in the students' programmes; and
 - c) the normal size of a class defined as a group of students receiving a particular course of instruction together.

Full-time Teachers

Teachers who perform the number of hours of service prescribed by the official regulations, taking account of the type of education provided and in some cases of their qualifications. Here again, a distinction must be made between the total number of compulsory hours of service and the number of hours actually taught. For instance, according to the purposes of the statistics a principal who in addition to his administrative duties also teaches a few hours a week, may appear as a full-time teacher when overall teacher needs are calculated and as a part-time teacher where it is the teaching load which is at stake. Likewise, in certain countries (Germany, for example) aged or handicapped teachers considered and paid as full-time teachers, are relieved of part of their teaching load and should be considered as part-time or full-time teachers according to the criterion chosen.

1) Manual of educational statistics. UNESCO, 1961.

Part-time Teachers

Teachers who perform less hours of service than the number officially prescribed, taking into account their qualifications and the type of education provided. The distinction between the total number of hours of service and the number of hours of instruction provided also applies here. A teacher who gives courses in several institutions may put in the same number of hours of instruction or service as a full-time teacher. He will then be shown in the global statistics as a full-time teacher and in the statistics by institutions he will appear as a part-time teacher as many times as there are institutions in which he teaches. Likewise, a full-time teacher in an institution who teaches a few hours in another institution will appear both as a full-time and a part-time teacher. Thus in certain cases there will be double entries at the individual level, but this definition must be strictly applied in order to calculate the full-time equivalents and the teacher/pupil ratios of a given institution.

Full-time Equivalents of Part-time Teachers

Although part-time teachers are frequently considered in the aggregate as representing a given fraction of the number of full-time teachers (e.g. one part-time teacher being equal to one-third of a full-time teacher) the only precise method of calculating full-time equivalents is to collect data on the total number or hours of service or the number of hours of instruction provided by part-time teachers in a given subject, institution or type of institution broken down, where appropriate, by qualification and to divide this by the overall hours of compulsory service or by the number of hours of teaching officially required of the category of full-time teachers to which they correspond (for example, if the prescribed weekly load is twenty-four hours, eight part-time teachers providing a total 120 hours of instruction will be equivalent to five full-time teachers, 120:24). With this method any supplementary hours taught by full-time teachers may be taken into account.

Other Staff

Any person who is not a member of the teaching staff as defined above but who works in an educational institution, e.g. heads of establishments with no teaching responsibilities, administrative staff, office workers, doctors, nurses, educational psychologists, educational councillors, guidance officers, librarians, laboratory assistants, caretakers, cleaners and canteen workers etc.

Pre-primary Education

Education preceding entrance into primary education which is at present non-compulsory in all OECD Member countries. It may be provided in specific institutions or in primary schools to pupils who have not yet reached the age at which compulsory schooling begins. Day nurseries whose main purpose is not educational but simply the minding of babies and infants, have not been included.

Primary Education

Compulsory general education for all pupils. For the purposes of the standardized classification, primary education is considered to cover only those years of study during which no differentiation is introduced either in the form of optional subjects or in the streaming of pupils towards different types of institution or education; in Sweden, for example, where pupils must, from the seventh year of basic comprehensive schooling onwards, devote a certain number of hours to optional subjects, only the first six years of such schooling are considered as being primary. Moreover, in countries in which there is a lower and an upper primary cycle, only the first can truly be considered primary since, once they have completed it, pupils may be streamed either towards the upper cycle

or towards another type of education (in Germany, for example, the "Hauptschule" is considered as being of secondary level). The length of the primary phase as defined by OECD is usually six years with some exceptions, of which the most striking is Germany where (except in Berlin and Bremen) it is four years.

General Secondary Education

Education which is not intended to be direct preparation for an occupation. It often comprises two cycles. The first, which follows primary education as defined above and corresponds to the termination of compulsory schooling, at least in most European countries, may either form part of the basic school providing all compulsory education (e.g. as in Sweden and Yugoslavia), or it may be entirely independent ("scuola media" in Italy) or be integrated into type (a) or (b) secondary education. In some countries, the first cycle of instruction may be provided in different institutions and may be terminal (i.e. in Germany, the "Hauptschule") or it may prepare pupils for the second cycle (as in the case with the first cycle of "Gymnasium" in the same country). The second cycle of general secondary education very frequently prepares students for higher education.

Technical Secondary Education

Education designed as direct preparation for an occupation or trade. In some countries it still follows directly after primary education, in which case like general secondary education it may be divided into two cycles. However, it usually starts at the end of the first cycle of general secondary education.

Type (a) Secondary Education

General or technical education intended primarily as preparation for entry into higher education of university type or not even if a certificate is awarded at the end of the course. Such education may be divided into two cycles of instruction provided in different institutions, the first of which frequently corresponds to the termination of compulsory schooling, or it may form a whole, extending from the completion of primary schooling right up to entry into higher education. By and large, pupils in this stream have a good chance of continuing their studies at the higher level. In countries where the first cycle of secondary education is common to all pupils either as part of the basic school or independently, it has been regarded in the statistics as belonging to type (a), since in theory all children at this level may be considered to have the same chance of continuing their studies as streaming into different types of education takes place only on completion of this cycle. On the other hand, in countries where pupils are still streamed into several types of education on completion of primary education, they have been classified as (a) or (b) by OECD according to their chances of entering higher education later. It may be useful and this was the method used in the studies prepared by the OECD Secretariat for the Conference on Future Structures of Post-secondary Education held in Paris from 26th to 29th June, 1973 - to break down this education into education preparing pupils for all higher studies (university or non-university type) and education giving access only to non-university higher studies.

Type (b) Secondary Education

General or technical education intended primarily to be terminal, even if some of the pupils (usually a small proportion) are re-streamed into type (a) education or go on to higher education most frequently of a non-university type, for example in Germany the "Hauptschule", and in many countries most of the different types of vocational and technical education. Such education is not as a rule sub-divided into two cycles and may either coincide with the last years of compulsory schooling, or extend for several years beyond the first cycle of general secondary education or it may lead to another type of education,

generally a type (b) vocationally-oriented stream not giving access to higher education. Normally there is no continuity from one stage to another as in the case of type (a) education.

In certain countries (for example, the United States) the distinction between types (a) and (b) and between general and technical secondary education is difficult to draw insofar as all pupils attend the same type of institution and can be differentiated only by the subjects they choose to make up their programme and the weighting of these subjects.

Higher Education

It requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of secondary education, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g. at university, teachers' college, higher professional school).

Non-university-type Higher Education

Higher education leading to a specific qualification, often occupational and, unlike the first university degree, generally not offering the possibility of pursuing doctorate or other post-graduate studies. Such education is generally easier to enter and of shorter duration than university-type education and pupils who have completed type (b) secondary education may be admitted in certain cases. There is a tendency in many countries to introduce a short study cycle in universities or institutions of equivalent level, either alongside the traditional instruction leading to a first degree or integrated with it. This short cycle is designed both as terminal, i.e. leading directly to active life, and as preparatory to other cycles (CEGEP (Collège d'Enseignement général et professionnel) in Quebec⁷). In the statistics on enrolments in university-type higher education it is impossible to distinguish students who will give up their studies after this cycle from those who will continue them. These students are therefore all considered as following university-type higher education. On the other hand, as regards degrees or diplomas, those awarded after short-cycle studies should be included in non-university-type higher education.

University-type Higher Education

Higher education leading to a qualification of first university degree level or higher level. (See previous paragraph on short cycles). In many countries only those pupils who have completed certain forms of secondary (a) education have access to this despite a certain trend towards making entry requirements more flexible and enabling certain pupils from other types of education to be admitted. In the same way, the differentiation between university and non-university type higher education is tending to fade away in some countries and in particular when there is a system of credits which may be transferred from one programme of study to another or where there is a system of equivalencies among different programmes. In higher education it may be useful to show separately post-graduate education which, as a rule, is open only to students who already have a first university degree.

Teacher Education

It gives a training leading directly to the teaching profession. The classification of this education raises some problems:

- (a) in some countries, and/or for different types of teachers, teacher education may take place at the secondary level, at the higher level (non-university type) or at the university level,
- (b) teacher education does not always take place in institutions specific to it and it is frequently difficult to distinguish, at any given level, students who are heading for the teaching profession from other students who are following the same course of study with other ends in view.

Given the important amount of information concerning this education it is essential that it should be presented separately, in as far as this is possible, and with a maximum amount of detail.

Special Education

Education intended for pupils who are physically or mentally handicapped or who experience difficulties of adjustment which prevent them from following a normal type of education. Such education may be provided in specialised institutions, special classes attached to ordinary schools or even ordinary classes; in the last case, this education is extremely difficult to distinguish in statistical terms from ordinary education.

Adult Education

It is defined as "organised programmes of education provided for the benefit of and adapted to the needs of persons not in the regular school or university system and generally older than 15". This corresponds to the proposals made by UNESCO in ISCED III, Rev. It therefore excludes activities which are not regarded as "education" because they involve no teaching/learning relationship and "regular school and university education"; that is to say, regular school and university courses may be attended by "adults" along with students of "normal age" but if they are not planned for or adapted to the needs of adults they should not be regarded as "adult education".

The references in the synoptic tables of this summary volume under the heading "adults" represent only a fraction of the efforts made by countries in this field. Only by carrying out specific surveys in each country will it be possible to fill this gap in our knowledge of education systems. Such studies are now under way in OECD and are expected to be published in 1975.

A major problem which arises is the dividing line between "regular" school and university education and adult education. This is particularly true for part-time compulsory vocational courses, apprenticeships with a requirement to take certain courses in a school or other establishment, and vocational courses organised on a part-time basis in specific institutions, financed either wholly or partly by public funds but not really integrated into the regular school system (e.g. "Further Education" in the United Kingdom).

Education not Definable by Level

This is a residual group covering study programmes often of short duration and organised on a part-time basis enabling students to extend their general knowledge or develop certain technical or vocation aptitudes. They are often located on the borderline between "education" and other fields of activity such as "leisure" and "information", etc., which are excluded from the field of "education" as defined here.

Part two
SYNOPTIC TABLES

The date which appears in the heading of each of the country classifications is that on which the Secretariat received the information as approved by the relevant national authorities. The classifications therefore reflect the systems as they were at that time. In cases where there were reforms shortly before this date (back to 1965) the former system is briefly described in order to allow for comparisons over time.

FT indicates "education organised on a full-time basis" and pt "education organised on a part-time basis".

AUSTRALIA - 1974

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Kindergarten, generally, FT Kindergarten attached to primary schools FT	Primary schools, FT Correspond- ence schools (primary education)	Junior high schools, FT Senior high schools, FT Correspondence schools (Secondary education)		Trade schools, pt Certificate courses of technical colleges, FT, pt Technical cor- respondence teaching, pt Agricultural edu- cation, FT	Trade schools, pt Certificate courses of technical colleges, FT, pt Technical cor- respondence teaching, pt Agricultural edu- cation, FT	Diploma courses of technical colleges, FT, pt Teachers colleges (primary teachers), FT Kindergarten teachers colleges, FT Colleges of advanced education, FT, pt Conservatoria of music (courses leading to a diploma), FT, pt Schools of art (courses leading to a diploma), FT, pt Institute of dramatic art, FT Australian school of Pacific Administration, FT	Teachers colleges (secondary teachers), FT Universities Conservatoria of music (courses leading to a bachelor's degree or to post-graduate level diplomas), FT, pt Schools of art (courses leading to a bachelor's degree or to post-graduate level diplomas), FT, pt Royal Australian Naval Colleges, FT Royal Military College FT Royal Australian Air Force College, FT Australian school of Pacific Administration, FT	Special education, FT	Australian Staff College Royal Australian Air Force Staff College Australian Administrative Staff College

AUSTRIA - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Kindergarten, pt	Volkschule (Unterstufe), pt	Gymnasium - humanistisches, - Neusprachliches, - Realistisches, - Realgymnasium - Naturwissenschaftlich- - Mathematisches, - Wirtschaftlich-kundliches Real- gymnasium für Mädchen - Musik- scholches Real- gymnasium, - Aufbau- gymnasium und Aufbau- real- gymnasium, - Höhere Inter- mediarschulen, Lehrerbildungsanstalt, pt	Volkschule (Oberstufe), pt Hauptschule, pt Bildungsanstalt für Kinder- gärtnerinnen, pt Höhere land- wirtschaftliche Lehran- stalten, pt Höhere Lehranstalten für wirtschaftliche Frauenberufe, pt Frauenberufe, pt	Höhere technische und gewerbliche Schulen, pt Handelsakademien, pt Höhere landwirtschaftliche Lehranstalten, pt Höhere Lehranstalten für wirtschaftliche Frauenberufe, pt Landwirtschaftliche Fachschulen, pt, pt	Politechnischer Lehrgang, pt Berufsbildende Pflichtschulen, pt Gewerbliche technische und kunstgewerbliche Fachschulen, pt, pt Lehrgänge und Kurse zur fachlichen Weiterbildung, pt Handelschulen, pt Fachschulen für wirtschaftliche Frauenberufe, pt Fachschulen für Sozialarbeit, pt Landwirtschaftliche Fachschulen, pt, pt	Abiturientenlehrgänge, pt Lehranstalt für gehobene Sozialberufe, pt Lehrgänge für medizinischen - technischen Ass Pädagogische Akademie, pt Berufspädagogische Lehranstalten, pt	Wissenschaftliche Hochschulen, pt Kunsthochschulen	Sonderkindergarten, pt Sonderschule, pt Handelschulen für Berufstätige, pt Höhere technische und gewerbliche Lehranstalten für Berufstätige, pt Handelsakademien für Berufstätige, pt	Gymnasium und Realgymnasium für Berufstätige, pt Handelschulen für Berufstätige, pt Höhere technische und gewerbliche Lehranstalten für Berufstätige, pt Handelsakademien für Berufstätige, pt

BELGIUM - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Enseignement gardien	Enseignement primaire, PT	Degré inférieur Enseignement primaire, PT - Section latine, PT - Section moderne, PT	4ème degré primaire, PT Degré inférieur de l'enseignement moyen - Section familiale, PT - Section commerciale, PT - Sections diverses, PT.		Degré inférieur de l'enseignement technique et professionnel, PT Degré supérieur de l'enseignement technique et professionnel, PT Apprentissage, PT	Enseignement normal primaire since 1967, PT Enseignement normal moyen, PT Enseignement normal technique, PT Enseignement technique supérieur, PT Enseignement artistique supérieur, PT	Universités et écoles et instituts spécialisés	Enseignement spécial, PT	Equivalent level of: - degré inférieur de l'enseignement technique secondaire - degré supérieur de l'enseignement technique secondaire
		Degré supérieur de l'enseignement moyen, PT	Cycle d'observation et d'orientation, PT						
			Classes d'accueil de l'enseignement renouveau, PT	Enseignement artistique, PT	Instruction familiale ménagère, PT				
		Enseignement renouveau 1er degré, PT							
		Enseignement renouveau 2ème degré, PT	Enseignement renouveau 2ème degré, PT						
		Enseignement renouveau 3ème degré, PT	Enseignement normal gardien, PT		Formation d'aides familiales, PT				
			Enseignement primaire prioritaire (prior to 1967)		Cours agricoles post-scolaires, PT				

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher university type	Special	Adult
Nursery schools/ Jardin d'en- fants, pt Kindergarten/ écoles maternelles en gé- néral, pt	Primary schools/ écoles primaires (first six years)	Primary schools/écoles primaires (beyond 6th year of study) Junior High Schools/écoles secondaires du 1er cycle, pt Senior High Schools/écoles secondaires du 2ème cycle, pt			Écoles de métiers (Québec), pt Écoles moyennes techniques d'économie domestique (Québec), pt Instituts familiaux (Québec), pt Écoles moyennes et régionales d'agriculture (Québec), pt Technical vocational and composite high schools/écoles secondaires, pt Professionnelles, techniques et polyvalentes, pt Apprenticeship/pt Private business colleges/Collèges commerciaux privés, pt, pt Private trade schools/écoles de métiers privées, pt, pt Nursing assistants, écoles d'aides-infirmières, pt	Publicly sponsored post-secondary technical courses/Cours techniques post-secondaires publics, pt Training of vocational teachers/Formation des professeurs de l'enseignement professionnel, pt Schools of nursing/écoles d'infirmières, pt Teachers' colleges/écoles normales, pt Colleges de district, pt Colleges régionaux, pt Instituts de technologie, pt Colleges confesionnels, pt Colleges communautaires, pt Colleges d'agriculture, culture, pt Colleges d'arts appliqués et de technologies (CAATs), pt Polytechnical institute, pt College of Art, pt Colleges publics et privés divers, pt CEGEP, pt Instituts techniques, pt	Special schools/écoles spéciales, pt	Trade schools, training centres and related institutions publicly sponsored/Écoles de métiers, centres de formation et établissements connexes sous régie publique, pt, pt Public training and retraining courses in commerce and industry/Cours publics de recyclage et de reclassement dans le commerce et l'industrie, pt, pt

DENMARK - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Børnehavn, pt Børnehavn- klasse, pt	Hovedskolen (1st to 5th year), pt	Hovedskolen (6th and 7th year of study), pt	B, 9 og 10 klasse folke- skole, pt	Landbrugs- skoler - Forberedelse på landbrugs- skoler, pt	Ungdomsskoler/ Ungdomsskoler (vocational courses), pt	Bygningskonstruktør, pt Teknikum, pt	Den polytekniske lærerskole, pt Danmarks Ingeniør- akademi, pt	Specialunder- visning, pt Folkeshjælper for - fysisk han- deltappede, pt	Frivillig- undervisning, pt
	Realafdeling, pt Højere forberedelses- eksamen, pt, pt Gymnasium, pt, pt Folkeshjælper- skoler - Uvidet, pt - Uvidet og - Uvidet og med forberedelse til lærerdannelse pt - med forberedelse til lærerdannelse pt	Realafdeling, pt Højere forberedelses- eksamen, pt, pt Gymnasium, pt, pt Folkeshjælper- skoler - Uvidet, pt - Uvidet og - Uvidet og med forberedelse til lærerdannelse pt - med forberedelse til lærerdannelse pt	B, 9 og 10 klasse folke- skole, pt Efterskoler, pt Ungdomsskoler/ Ungdomsskoler (general courses), pt, pt Folkeshjælper- skoler - Almindeligt, pt - Almindeligt og - Almindeligt og med forberedelse til lærerdannelse pt - med forberedelse til lærerdannelse pt	Landbrugs- skoler - Forberedelse på landbrugs- skoler, pt Højere handelskole, pt Højere handelskole, pt	Ungdomsskoler/ Ungdomsskoler (vocational courses), pt Folkeshjælper- skoler - med sygeplejerske- og forberedelse til sygeplejerske- uddannelse, pt - med handarbejde og sløjfedannelse, pt Landbrugs- skoler - Almindeligt, pt - Fortsættelse, pt - Høvedsbrug, pt - Skovbrug, pt - Mejeribrug, pt Husholdningsskoler, pt Navigations- skoler, pt Maskin- og maskinistekolern Læringsuddannelse industri og hand- vaert, pt Teknisk assistent pt, pt Tekstiltekniker, pt Laborant, pt, pt Laboratorietechniker, pt, pt Maskintekniker, elektroniktekniker, pt, pt Byggetekniker, pt Læringsuddannelse Handels- og kontor- fag, pt Handels-eksamen, pt	Bygningskonstruktør, pt Teknikum, pt Børnehavn- og frivillig- pædagogseminarier, pt Lærerseminarier, pt Husholdningsseminarier pt Danmarks Højskole for lærere, pt Handels- og Handels-eksamen, pt - Kandidatexamen, pt - Kandidatexamen, pt Arktekolen, pt Universitetet (except the Examinatus artium), pt Danmarks Lærerhøjskole, pt	Den polytekniske lærerskole, pt Danmarks Ingeniør- akademi, pt Den kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole, pt Landbrugs- højskolerne, pt Danmarks Farmaceutiske Højskole, pt Handels- og Handels-eksamen, pt - Kandidatexamen, pt Arktekolen, pt Universitetet (except the Examinatus artium), pt Danmarks Lærerhøjskole, pt	Specialunder- visning, pt Folkeshjælper for - fysisk han- deltappede, pt	Frivillig- undervisning, pt

FINLAND - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Lähtenturhat, FT, pt	Varsinaiset kansakoulut, FT Peruskoulut (1st cycle), FT Oppikoulut, FT	Peruskoulut (2nd cycle), FT Kunnalliset keskikoulut, FT Oppikoulut, FT	Teknilliset opistot (first three years), FT	Matalousoppi- laitokset, FT Kotielinhuolto- koulut, FT Puutarhaoppilai- tokset, FT Metallous- oppilaitokset, FT Käsitöskoulut, FT Teknillisetkoulut, FT Yleiset ammat- tikoulut, FT Erikoisalojen ammattikoulut, FT, pt Kotiteollisuus- koulut, FT Kauppakoulut, FT Kauppoopistot, FT Liikkeen- ja sairaanhoitolan oppilaitokset, FT - Apulaitajat - Kielessairaan- hoitolaitajat - Lääketietojat - Hammaslääkärin - Hierojat Kosmetologinen koulutus, FT Kotitalousoppilai- tokset, FT Sosiaalisen työn koulut, FT - Urheiluoopistot, FT - Työterapeutit, FT - Kodinhoitaja- koulutus, FT Taideteollinen op- pilaitos, FT Taideteollinen koulutus FT	Teknilliset opistot (4th year), FT Terveyden- ja sairaanhoitolan oppilaitokset: - Sairaanhoidajat, FT - Lääketietojat, mistelijat, FT - Laboratoriohoidajat, FT - Röntgenhoitajat, FT - Specialised courses, FT - Hospital and public health admini- stration, FT Sosiaalisen työn koulut, FT - Sociologist, FT - Kirjastonhoitajat, FT Taideteollinen op- pilaitos, FT Taideteollinen koulutus, FT Lastentarhanopet- tajat seminaarit, FT Kansakoulunopettaja seminaarit, FT Suomen puheopisto, FT Kielinstitiutit, FT Sihteeriopisto, FT Suomen ortodoksinen pappisseminaari, FT As regards qualifi- cations only: lower degree conferred by: - Kauppakorkeakoulut, FT - Erikoisammattitieteel- linen korkeakoulu, FT - Yliopistot Until 1968: Kansakoulunopet- tajanvalmistus	Teknilliset korkeakoulut, FT All students in insti- tutions mentioned below and as regards qualification acquired only basic degrees, post-graduate diplomas and doctorates - Kauppakorkeakoulut, FT - Erikoisammattitieteellinen korkeakoulu, FT - Yliopistot Since 1969: Kansakoulunopettaja- invalmistus	Yleis- ja sairaanhoitaja- opistot, FT Kirjasto- opistot, FT Kirkko- opistot, FT Ammatti- opistot, FT, pt Mikaelin- koulut, FT	

FRANCE - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Notes
Ecoles maternelles Classes enfantines	Ecoles élémentaires, FT Classes primaires des lycées, FT	Sections I and II of: - Lycées, FT - Collèges d'enseignement général (CEG), FT - Collèges d'enseignement secondaire (CES), FT Etablissements secondaires privés du ly- cée, FT	Classes de fin d'études primaires, FT Section III of: - Lycées, FT - Collèges d'enseignement général (CEG), FT - Collèges d'enseignement secondaire (CES), FT Etablissements secondaires privés du ly- cée, FT	Sections of: lycées et établissements secondaires et techniques privés leading to: - brevet de technicien, FT Sections leading to: brevet d'études professionnelles, FT Sections leading to: certificat d'aptitude professionnelle, FT Instruction leading to certification d'éducation professionnelle, FT Instruction leading to brevet profes- sionnel, FT Collèges d'ensei- gnement agricole, FT Centres de forma- tion professionnelle agricole, FT Centres de pro- motion agricole Apprentissage, FT Institut national des sports (INS), FT Aide-documentaliste, FT (evening courses) Attaché de presse et conseiller en re- lations publiques, FT Ecoles de se- crétariat technique, FT	Sections of: lycées et éta- blissements secon- daires et techni- ques privés leading to: - brevet de techni- cien, FT Sections leading to: brevet d'études professionnelles, FT Sections leading to: certificat d'aptitude professionnelle, FT Instruction leading to certification d'éducation profes- sionnelle, FT Instruction leading to brevet profes- sionnel, FT Collèges d'ensei- gnement agricole, FT Centres de forma- tion professionnelle agricole, FT Centres de pro- motion agricole Apprentissage, FT Institut national des sports (INS), FT Aide-documentaliste, FT (evening courses) Attaché de presse et conseiller en re- lations publiques, FT Ecoles de se- crétariat technique, FT	Ecoles normales d'instituteurs, FT (last two years) Préparation for teaching Sections III et pratiques des CEG et CES, FT Training of teachers at CEG et des Sections II des CES, FT Universités: Courses leading to diplôme de capacité en droit and as regards qualifications acquired. Prior to 1968 Diplomas conferred upon completion of "propédeutique" in science and humanities faculties and of pre- paratory year in faculties of medicine Since 1968: 1st cycle of uni- versity studies (intermediate diploma) DES, DEEL, DEUG, DEES, DEUG, DEUG, etc. Ecoles supérieures Emines agricoles, FT diplôme d'agronome - diplôme de techni- cien supérieur agri- cole or school diploma Ecole supérieure de bibliothécaire, FT (preparation for the proficiency certi- ficate in librarian- ship) Ecole des hautes études internationales, FT Ecole supérieure des industries textiles, FT Ecole de biochimie pratique, FT Instituts univer- sitaires de tech- nologie, FT	Instituts de pré- paration à l'ensei- gnement secondaire (IPES), FT Centres pédagogiques régionaux (CPR), FT Ecoles normales supérieures, FT Ecole normale supérieure de l'ensei- gnement technique (ENSET), FT Centre de formation de Dijon, FT Ecole normale nationale d'ap- prentissage (ENNA), FT Centre national de préparation au professorat de travaux manuels, FT Ecoles d'élèves spécialisés (CREA), FT Instituts de for- mation de conseiller d'éducation scolaire et profes- sionnelle, FT Centres pédagogiques régionaux, FT Centres d'enseignement de l'artisanat et de l'industrie (CEAI), FT Centres régionaux d'éducation physique (CRSEP) and Instituts régionaux d'éducation physique et sportive, FT Ecole normale supérieure d'éducation physique et sportive (ENSEPS), FT Universités (as regards qualifications): only 1st degree and post-graduate diplomas Ecoles d'ingénieurs, FT Ecoles nationales vétérinaires, FT Ecoles supérieures féminines agricoles (engineer's diploma), FT Institut de promo- tion et d'expansion agricole, FT	Enseignement spécial, FT	Centres de formation à l'enseignement technique des adultes, FT Cours de perfectionnement agricole, FT Conservatoire national des Arts et Métiers, FT

FRANCE - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
						Sections of technicians supérieurs des lycées techniques, FT Preparatory classes to Grandes Ecoles, FT Preparation for: carrières de la santé et du service social Jardiniers d'enfants, FT Maîtres d'éducation physique, FT Animateur, FT Ecoles de secrétariat, FT, PT Ecoles de comptabilité, FT Ecoles de publicité, FT Ecoles de notariat, FT Ecole de l'industrie laitière, FT Ecole de menuiserie, FT Ecole d'oenologie, FT Ecole d'élevage, FT	Institut agronomique Méditerranéen, FT Institut d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire des pays tropi- caux, FT Ecoles des beaux- arts et d'architecture, FT Ecoles de haut ensei- gnement commercial, FT Ecole spéciale mili- taire, FT Ecole du service de santé militaire, FT Ecole nationale des Chartes, FT Ecole supérieure de bibliothécaire, FT (Preparation for higher librarian's diploma) Centre universitaire des langues orientales vivantes (CULOV), FT Ecole pratique des hautes études, FT Ecoles et instituts d'interprètes et de traducteurs, FT Ecole supérieure de Journalisme and Centre de formation des journalistes, FT Ecoles et instituts de psychologie, FT Ecoles de sages-femmes, FT Ecole nationale de la santé publique, FT Instituts d'études politiques (IEP), FT Centres de préparation à l'administration gé- nérale, FT Ecole nationale d'administration, FT Ecole nationale de la statistique et de l'administration économique and Institut de statistique de l'Université de Paris, FT Ecoles de formation des cadres fonctionnaires, FT Ecoles nationales de la marine marchande, FT		

FRANCE - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
							Office de recherche scientifique et technique d'Outre-Mer, FT Ecole nationale technique des mines, FT Ecole technique d'aéronautique et de construction automobile, FT		

GERMANY - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Kindergarten (including Sonderkindergarten), PT Schulkindergarten (including Vorklassen), PT	Grundschule, PT	Gymnasium - Altsprachliches, PT - Neusprachliches, PT - Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliches, PT - Wirtschaftswissenschaftliches, PT - Musikisches, PT Wirtschaftsgymnasium, PT Gymnasium für Frauenbildung, PT	Hauptschule, PT Realschule, PT	Berufsaufbau- schulen, PT Fachober- schulen, PT	Berufsschulen, PT Berufsfachschulen, PT	Fachschulen(1), PT and Höhere Fachschulen, PT, PT Fachhochschulen(2), PT	Universitäten, PT Technische Hochschulen und entsprechende Hochschulen, PT Philosophisch-theologische und kirchliche Hochschulen, PT Pädagogische Hochschulen, PT Kunst-Musik- und Sporthochschulen, PT	Sonder- schulen, PT Berufssonder- schulen, PT	Abendgymnasien, PT Kolleg, PT Abendreal- schulen, PT

(1) Including until 1970, "Höhere Fachschulen" (e.g. Ingenieurschulen, Höhere Wirtschaftsfachschulen)
(2) (e.g. Ingenieurschulen since 1971)

(1) Including until 1970, "Höhere Fachschulen" (e.g. Ingenieurwissenschaften, Höhere Wirtschaftsfachschulen)
(2) (e.g. Ingenieurwissenschaften since 1971)

GREECE - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Νηπιαγωγόν, ΠΤ	Διευθυντή σχολείων, ΠΤ	Γυμνάσιον, ΠΤ Ικονομικόν γυμνάσιον, ΠΤ Μαθητικόν γυμνάσιον, ΠΤ Εκπαιδευτικόν σχολείον Σχολαί εκπαιδευτική, ΠΤ (first seven years) Workshop instructors' school, ΠΤ		Τεχνικόν Γυμνάσιον, ΠΤ or ΠΤ Secondary schools specialised in economy, ΠΤ	Σχολή μαθημάτων - 1st stage, ΠΤ - 2nd stage, ΠΤ Σχολή τεχνικών, ΠΤ or ΠΤ Σχολή εργοδότη-τεχνικών, ΠΤ or ΠΤ Αγροτική σχολή, ΠΤ 1st and 2nd degrees, ΠΤ Εμπορική εκπαίδευση Σχολή εκπαίδευσης Σχολή λογιστικής, ΠΤ	Ανθρωπίνες Τεχνικές Σχολές, ΠΤ or ΠΤ Σχολή εμπορικών, ΠΤ Σχολή αθλητισμού, ΠΤ for the last two years), ΠΤ Hotel and tourist trade studies (advanced level) School for guides and interpreters School of nursing (advanced level), ΠΤ Child care schools, ΠΤ Social worker's school (advanced level) Didaskalíon nípti-σχογόν, ΠΤ Παιδαγωγικές Ακαδημίες, ΠΤ	ΣΕΛΕΤΕ: Teacher training college (6 months), ΠΤ Universities Ανοτάτη σχολή οικονομικών εμπειρικών Ανοτάτη σχολή πολιτικών επιστημών - ΠΑΝΤΙΟΣ Ανοτάτη νιομολογική σχολή Ανοτάτη γεωπονική σχολή Ανοτάτη σχολή κλών τεχνών (long course)	Special education, ΠΤ	
		Καλλιτεχνική σχολή, ΠΤ		Hotel and tourist trade studies (elementary and intermediate levels), ΠΤ School of nursing (elementary level), ΠΤ Social workers' school (elementary and intermediate level), ΠΤ Schools of domestic science, ΠΤ		ΣΕΛΕΤΕ: Teacher training college (1st year), ΠΤ Advanced schools of engineering for technical teachers, ΠΤ Εθνική Ακαδημία εσπερίων, ΠΤ Ανοτάτη σχολή κλών τεχνών (short course) Σχολή εκπαιδευτικών			

ICELAND - 1974

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Notes
Skóla- skóli	Barnaskóli, PT	Mískóli, PT Framhaldsskóli, Gagnfræðaskóli, PT Menntaskóli, PT	Unglinga- skóli, PT Gagnfræðaskóli, PT Héna- skóli, PT Kvennaskóli, PT		Gagnfræðaskóli, PT Húsnæðisráðgjafi, PT Búnaðarskóli, PT Gæðingjafskóli, PT Ídunnaskóli, PT Verndunaskóli, PT Meistaraskóli, PT Hótel og veitinga- skóli, PT Stýrimannaskóli, PT Vélskóli, PT Fiskvinnuáskóli, PT Verzlunarskóli, PT	Tækniskóli, PT Hjúkunnarskóli, PT Ljósnaðarskóli, PT	University, PT	Heimildis- skóli, PT Námsflokki- skóli, PT Bréfaskeili	
					Savunarskóli, PT Tönnunarskóli, PT, PT Leiklistar- og listunarskóli, PT Handida- og myndli- starkóli, PT Ljósnaðarskóli, PT				

IRELAND - 1972

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Nursery schools National schools Non-aided schools	National schools, FT Non-aided primary schools, FT Reformatory and Industrial Schools, FT	Junior cycle: Secondary schools and secondary tops, FT Non-aided secondary schools Comprehensive schools, FT Senior cycle: Reformatory and Industrial schools, FT Residential schools, FT Non-aided secondary schools, FT Other aided establishments Religious schools, FT	Junior cycle: Reformatory and Industrial schools, FT Secondary and secondary tops, FT Non-aided secondary schools, FT Other aided establishments Religious schools, FT	Vocational education 5-year courses, FT Pre-employment courses, FT Technical and Technological Colleges Trade and Craft Technician courses, FT, pt Technical and Corresponding Level Business Courses, FT, pt Rural Domestic Economy Schools, FT	Vocational education 5-year courses, FT Pre-employment courses, FT Technical and Technological Colleges Trade and Craft Technician courses, FT, pt Technical and Corresponding Level Business Courses, FT, pt Rural Domestic Economy Schools, FT	Technical and Technological Course Technician and Corresponding Level Business Courses, FT and pt Professional Courses and University Degree Courses, FT and sandwich Technology, FT Dublin College of Technology, FT College of Technology in Kevin Street & Bolton Street, FT and pt School of Art (Cork), FT and pt Agricultural Colleges Horticultural Colleges, FT The Royal College of Surgeons, FT College St-Patrick Maynooth Non-aided religious schools, FT	Technical and Technological Course Technician and Corresponding Level Business Courses, FT and pt Professional Courses and University Degree Courses, FT and sandwich Technology, FT Dublin College of Technology, FT College of Technology in Kevin Street & Bolton Street, FT and pt School of Art (Cork), FT and pt Agricultural Colleges Horticultural Colleges, FT The Royal College of Surgeons, FT College St-Patrick Maynooth Non-aided religious schools, FT	Special education, FT Operative courses, pt Trade/Craft courses, pt Adult vocational courses, FT, pt Adult education courses, FT, pt Technical and Technological Colleges Trade and Craft Technician courses, FT, pt Technical college - miscellaneous Dublin College of Technology, FT The Crawford Municipal Technical Institute (Cork), block release Dublin College of Commerce and Cork College of Commerce, pt College of Commerce, Methuen (School of Management Studies), FT Vocational Schools, Technical Schools/Seniors, Dublin College of Technology, pt Agricultural colleges, pt Universities (Extra-Mural Departments)	

IRELAND - 1972

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Notes
									- Vocational education - Church bodies - Trade Unions - The National Training Council - Adult education

ITALY - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (A)	General secondary (N)	Technical secondary (A)	Technical secondary (N)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Scuole del grado pre-paratorio	Scuole elementari, PT	Scuole medie, PT Liceo classico, PT Liceo scientifico, PT Liceo artistico, PT Istituto magistrale, PT	Scuola magistrale, PT	Istituti tecnici, PT Licei artistici, PT Conservatori di musica, PT Accademia nazionale d'arte drammatica, PT Accademia nazionale di danza, PT	Istituti professionali, PT Istituti d'arte, PT Conservatori di musica, PT Accademia nazionale d'arte drammatica, PT Accademia nazionale di danza, PT	Universities: Corsi di diplomi, PT Accademie di belle arti, PT Scuole a fini speciali, PT or PT (with the exception of archivists and librarians)	Universities: Corsi di laurea, PT Scuole e corsi di specializzazione e di perfezionamento, PT Scuoli a fini speciali, PT or PT (with the exception of archivists and librarians, PT or PT)	Scuole speciali	Courses for young workers seeking their first job, PT Promotion courses, PT Further training courses, PT Courses of complementary theoretical instruction for apprentices, PT

JAPAN - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher university type	Higher university type	Special	Adult
Yōhien, FT	Shōgakkō, FT	Chūgakkō, FT Kōtōgakkō: (general and non-vocational courses) - Zen-nichi- sei, FT - Teiji-sei, FT - Teishinsei, FT	Kakushugakkō, FT, pt	Kōtōgakkō, FT, pt (vocational courses) Kōtō-senmon- gakkō, FT (first three years)	Kakushugakkō, FT, pt	Fanki-Daigaku, FT, pt Kōtō-senmongakkō, FT (normally last two years, last two and half years for mercantile marine course) Bekka of Daigaku and Fanki-Daigaku, FT Senkōka of Fanki- Daigaku, FT Kokuritsu Tōgo Kyōgyū Jōseijō, FT	Daigaku, FT, pt Senkōka of Daigaku, FT Daigakuin	Hōgakkō Hōgakkō Hōgakkō	Shakai Kyōiku Kakushugakkō, FT, pt

LUXEMBOURG - 1974

Preparatory	Primary	General secondary (A)	General secondary (B)	Technical secondary (A)	Technical secondary (B)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Middle
Education Pré-scolaire, PT	Enseignement Primaire (1st cycle), PT	Degré inférieur de l'enseignement secondaire - enseignement classique, PT Degré supérieur de l'enseignement moderne, PT Degré supérieur de l'enseignement technique, PT	Enseignement 2nd cycle - classes complètes-tailles), PT Degré inférieur de l'enseignement technique, PT Degré supérieur de l'enseignement moderne, PT Degré supérieur de l'enseignement technique, PT	Ecole technique (first 2 years), PT	Tema commune et thème d'orientation de l'enseignement professionnel, PT Enseignement des matières techniques, PT Enseignement des métiers d'art, PT Enseignement des beaux-arts et des arts décoratifs, PT Enseignement commercial, PT Enseignement de la chimie, PT Enseignement paramédical, PT Enseignement pour moniteurs de l'enseignement différencié, PT Enseignement agricole et viticole, PT Formation ménagère rurale, PT Enseignement hôtelier, PT	Ecole technique (last 2 years), PT Institut pédagogique, PT	Cours universitaires des départements de droit et sciences économiques, des lettres et sciences humaines, des sciences, PT Cours du niveau inférieur de l'enseignement technique (technical secondary) Cours du niveau supérieur de l'enseignement technique (higher non-university type) Cours du degré inférieur de l'enseignement secondaire (general secondary) Cours du degré supérieur de l'enseignement secondaire (general secondary)	Enseignement spécial, PT	Cours du niveau inférieur de l'enseignement technique (technical secondary) Cours du niveau supérieur de l'enseignement technique (higher non-university type) Cours du degré inférieur de l'enseignement secondaire (general secondary) Cours du degré supérieur de l'enseignement secondaire (general secondary)

THE NETHERLANDS-1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (A)	General secondary (N)	Technical secondary (A)	Technical secondary (N)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Main
Kleuter onderwijs (k.o.)	Gewoon lager onderwijs (g.l.o.), FT	Old system Gymnasium, FT Hogere burger-school (h.b.s.), FT Lyceum, FT Middelbare school voor meisjes (m.s.v.m.), FT Avondscholen voor v.h.m.o., avondlycea en h.b.s., pt Kweekscholen (1st cycle) (m.a.v.o.), FT New system Hoger algemeen voortgezet onderwijs (h.a.v.o.), FT Voorbereidend wetenschappelijk onderwijs (v.w.o.), FT Avondscholen voor v.w.o. en h.a.v.o., pt	Old system Uitgebreid lager onderwijs (U.L.O.), FT Avondscholen voor u.l.o., pt Handelsdag-school (h.d.s.), FT New system Middelbaar algemeen ondergeest onderwijs (m.a.v.o.), FT Avondscholen voor m.a.v.o., pt	Voortgezet gewoon lager onderwijs (v.g.l.o.), FT Lager algemeen voortgezet onderwijs (l.a.v.o.), FT Leerlinggezeen, pt Lagere technische scholen en dagvakscholen: i.t.s., FT Bedrijfscholen, FT, pt Individueel technisch onderwijs: i.t.o., FT Avondscholen voor lager technisch onderwijs, formerly Avondnijverheidsscholen: a.n.s., pt Partiële dagopleiding aan l.t.s., pt Partiële dagopleiding aan i.t.o. scholen, pt Uitgebreidtechnische school: u.t.s., FT New System: Middelbare technische dagscholen: dag-m.t.s., FT Middelbare technische avondscholen: avond m.t.s., pt Overig middelbaar technisch onderwijs, pt Scholen voor laboratorium personeel: m.b.o., FT Opleiding bewijs algemeen ontwikkeling: o.b.o. Voorbereidend uitgebreid technisch onderwijs: v.u.t.o., pt Lagere scholen voor schippers en binnenvaart-avondscholen, FT Visserij scholen, FT, pt Opleiding matroos koopvaardij, FT Opleiding motor-drijver, FT, pt	Hogere technische scholen: dag-h.t.s. FT Hogere technische avondscholen: avond-h.t.s., pt Overig hoger technisch onderwijs, FT, pt Scholen voor laboratorium personeel h.b.o., FT Opleiding voor architect, FT, pt Overig hoger en middelbaar nijverheidsonderwijs, FT Opleiding stuurlieden, FT Opleiding scheepswerktuigkundige, FT Opleiding radio-telegrafisten, FT Hogere landbouwen tuinbouw scholen, FT Vooropleiding en opleiding distista, FT Middelbare opleidingen FT Hogere hotelvak scholen, FT Hoger economisch en administratief onderwijs, FT Sociale academies, FT Opleiding jeugtleiders FT Hogere opleiding voor sociale arbeid, h.s.a., pt Hogere school voor verplegenden, FT, pt Bibl. en doc. school, FT Academie voor expressie door woord en gebaar, FT School voor journalistiek, FT Academie voor school- en beroepskeuze- werk, FT Kunstvakonderwijs, FT, pt Muziek-opleiding FT	Special schools departments for very young children Buitengewoon onderwijs (b.u.o.), FT Special schools: extended education, FT	Centra voor vakopleiding voor volwassenen, FT, pt		

THE NETHERLANDS - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults		
						Havenvak-scholen, FT Opleiding voorlopig diploma : v.d., FT, pt Opleiding sturman z.h.v., pt Cursussen radio-telefonie en radar-zeemeter/navigatie Lagere landbouw- en tuinbouwscholen, FT Tuinbouwvak-scholen, pt Lagere landbouw- en tuinbouw-cursussen, pt Middelbare landbouw- en tuinbouwscholen, FT Lagere opleidingen huishoud- en nijverheids-onderwijs : h.n.o., FT Individueel huishoud- en nijverheids-onderwijs : i.h.n.o., FT Cursussen h.n.o., pt Middelbare opleidings h.n.o., FT Lagere middenstand-scholen, FT Slagers en kruideniersvakschool, pt Middelbaar middenstandsonderwijs, FT Lager economisch en administratief onderwijs : l.e.a.o., FT Middelbaar economisch en administratief onderwijs : m.e.a.o., FT Opleiding gesinsverorgsters, FT Scholen voor bezigheidstherapie, FT Opleiding sport-leiders, FT Middelbare opleiding sociale arbeid : m.s.a., pt Opleidingscholen voor kleuterleidsters, FT, pt Lagere politie-scholen, FT			Toneel-scholen, FT Ballet- en dansopleidingen, FT Academies voor beeldende kunsten, FT Old system Kweekscholen, FT (2nd & 3rd levels) New system Pedagogische academies, FT Opleiding voor MO-akten, FT (1st level) Opleiding M- en I-akten, FT, pt Opleiding voor de geestelijke stand, FT Kon. Militaire Academie, Kon. Instituut voor de Marine, Med. Politie Academie, FT Rijkslucht vaartschool, FT Rijksarchiefschool, pt Med. Opl. inst. voor het buitenland, FT Actuaris-opleiding, pt Accountants opleiding, pt		

THE NETHERLANDS - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
					Onder officiers- opleidingen, PT Kweekscholen voor vroedvrouwen, PT Tekenoopleiding kadaster, PT				

NEW ZEALAND - 1975

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher secondary type	Higher secondary type	Special	Adults
Free Kindergarten, pt Private kindergartens, pt Play Centres, pt Child care centres and private kindergartens, pt Family Play Groups (originally called "family school"), pt Pre-school classes attached to primary school, pt	Full primary school (6 first years), FT Contributing school, FT District High Schools (6 first years), FT District High School (Re-organised) (6 first years), FT NZ Correspondence School (6 first years), FT Independent primary schools (6 first years), FT Independent primary and secondary (6 first years), FT	Full primary school (last 2 years), FT Intermediate school, FT District High Schools (7th year and above), FT District High Schools (Re-organised) (7th year and above), FT NZ Correspondence School (7th year and above), FT Independent primary schools (last 2 years), FT Independent primary and secondary (7th year and above), FT High Schools and Colleges F3-7, FT F1-7 High Schools, FT	District High Schools (7th year and above), FT District High Schools (Re-organised) (7th year and above), FT NZ Correspondence School (7th year and above), FT Independent primary schools (last 2 years), FT Independent primary and secondary (7th year and above), FT High Schools and Colleges F3-7, FT F1-7 High Schools, FT	Apprentice education (pt, block, sandwich) Technician education (technician certificate) FT, pt, block, sandwich Other vocational courses, FT, pt Primary teachers colleges, Kindergarten teachers, Primary teachers colleges Secondary teachers colleges - Secondary school teachers, FT Technical Institute Tutor Training, block	Apprentice education (pt, block, sandwich) Technician education (technician certificate) FT, pt, block, sandwich Other vocational courses, FT, pt Primary teachers colleges, Kindergarten teachers, Primary teachers colleges Secondary teachers colleges - Secondary school teachers, FT Technical Institute Tutor Training, block	Other vocational courses, FT, pt Universities, FT	Special classes FT Special schools FT Special clinics pt Reading clinics pt Voluntary Agencies, pt Training programmes out- side departmental institutions, FT	Technical vocational response Institute, pt Secondary schools (evening classes), pt Voluntary Agencies, pt Training programmes out- side departmental institutions, FT	

PORTUGAL - 1974

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (A)	General secondary (B)	Technical secondary (A)	Technical secondary (B)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Jardins-infantis, PT	Ciclo elementar do ensino básico, PT	Ciclo preparatório do ensino básico, PT Curso geral dos liceus, PT Curso complementar dos liceus, PT Curso geral de humanidades ou preparatório, PT	Ciclo complementar do ensino básico, PT	Curso de contabilista, PT Secção preparatória para ingresso no ensino superior, PT, pt - comerciais - industrial	Cursos comerciais e industriais, PT, pt - Aprendizagem, pt - Formação, PT Especialização, PT, pt	Curso de electrotécnica e máquinas, PT (last 2 years) Curso de construções civis e minas (last 2 years), PT Curso de química laboratorial e industrial, PT (last 2 years) Curso complementar de regente agrícola As regards qualifications only bachelor's or diplomas of the same level conferred by universities, institutes superiores e escolas superiores de professores de crianças inadaptadas, PT	Universidades, institutos superiores e escolas superiores : all students but as far as the qualifications are concerned only licences Universities and diplomas of the same level or higher		Curso supletivo do ciclo preparatório, PT Cursos em regimento de fardamento, PT - comercial - industrial Cursos industriais de manutenção, PT
				Secções preparatórias - comercial, PT, pt - industrial, PT, pt - artístico, PT, pt					
				Cursos de electrotécnica e máquinas, PT (first 2 years) Curso de construções civis e minas, PT (first 2 years) Curso de química laboratorial e industrial, PT (first 2 years) Curso de regente agrícola, PT Instrutores de educação Cursos de auxiliares de enfermagem, PT Cursos de auxiliares de enfermagem especializada, PT Curso de enfermagem complementar, PT Curso de administração hospitalar, PT Curso de auxiliares sociais, PT Curso de agentes de educação familiar rural, PT Curso geral de conservatórios e académias de música, PT	Cursos de agricultura - aprendizagem, pt - geral de agricultura, PT Curso de perito aduaneiro, PT Curso de correspondente em línguas estrangeiras, PT Curso livre de alemão Curso preparatório para ingresso no ensino Curso de regente agrícola, PT Instrutores de educação Cursos de auxiliares de enfermagem, PT Cursos de auxiliares de enfermagem especializada, PT Curso de enfermagem complementar, PT Curso de administração hospitalar, PT Curso de auxiliares sociais, PT Curso de agentes de educação familiar rural, PT Curso geral de conservatórios e académias de música, PT				

PORTUGAL - 1974

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
					Outros cursos de con- servatórios e academi- a de música, PT Cursos de teatro, PT Curso de cenografia, PT Curso de dança, PT Magisterio infantil, PT Magisterio do ensino basico primario, PT				

SPAIN - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Prior to 1970 Escuelas maternales, pt Escuelas de parvulos, pt Since Reform of 4/8/70 Jardin de infancia, pt Escuelas de parvulos, pt	Prior to 1970 Escuelas primarias - Periodo elemental, pt Since Reform of 4/8/70 Centros de educacion general b- sica : Primera etapa, pt	Prior to 1970 Centros de Enseñanza Media General: - Bachillerato elemental, pt - Bachillerato superior, pt (ciencias) - Curso pre-universitario, pt Since Reform of 4/8/70 Centros de Educacion General Basica - 2 ^a etapa Centros de Bachillerato, pt	Prior to 1970 Escuelas primarias - Periodo de perfeccionamiento, pt - Bachillerato elemental, pt - Bachillerato superior, pt - Curso pre-universitario, pt Since Reform of 4/8/70 Centros de Educacion General Basica - 2 ^a etapa Centros de Bachillerato, pt	Prior to 1970 Centros de Bachillerato laboral tecnico: - Bachillerato elemental, pt - Bachillerato superior, pt - Curso pre-universitario, pt Since Reform of 4/8/70 Centros de Educacion General Basica - 2 ^a etapa Centros de Bachillerato, pt	Prior to 1970 Escuelas de Formacion profesional industrial: - Grado de iniciacion, pt - Grado de aprendizaje, pt - Grado de maestria, pt Escuelas de 1) Capacidades agerias, pt Escuelas de 1) formacion saritimo- pesquera, pt Escuelas de 1) artes aplicadas y oficios artisticos, pt Escuelas de 1) ceramica, pt Escuelas de 1) Conservatorio, pt - Grado pericial, pt Conservatorio de musica y declamacion, pt Since Reform of 4/8/70 Escuelas de 1) Formacion profesional PT - 3 ^o grado Escuelas de ayudantes tecnicos sanitarios, pt Escuelas de 1) Formacion profesional, PT - 1 ^o grado - 2 ^o grado All schools mentioned in footnote (1)	Prior to 1970 Escuelas técnicas de grado medio, pt Escuelas de mástis, pt Escuelas normales de magisterio, pt Escuelas de comercio: - Grado profesional, pt Escuelas de ayudantes técnicos sanitarios, pt Escuelas de 1) Capacidades agerias, pt Escuelas de 1) formacion saritimo- pesquera, pt Escuelas de 1) artes aplicadas y oficios artisticos, pt Escuelas de 1) ceramica, pt Escuelas de 1) Conservatorio, pt - Grado pericial, pt Conservatorio de musica y declamacion, pt Since Reform of 4/8/70 Escuelas de 1) Formacion profesional PT - 3 ^o grado Escuelas de ayudantes tecnicos sanitarios, pt Escuelas de 1) Formacion profesional, PT - 1 ^o grado - 2 ^o grado All schools mentioned in footnote (1)	Prior to 1970 Universidades, pt Escuelas técnicas superiores, pt Since Reform of 4/8/70 Curso de orientacion universitaria, pt Escuelas universitarias, pt Escuelas universitarias, pt - de ingenieria tecnica - de estudios empresariales - de formacion del profesorado de EGB Escuelas superiores de bellas artes, pt Escuelas superiores de musica y declamacion, pt Escuela superior de arte dramático, pt Conservatorios superiores de musica y declamacion, pt Escuelas técnicas superiores, pt Facultades universitarias, pt Colegios universitarios (offering only the first of the 3 cycles of the university type education) Institutions which have not been affected by the Reform of 4/8/70 Especialidades médicas Bromatología Criminología Diplomacia Técnica empresarial Estadística, grado superior Sociología Psicología Investigación operativa y estadística	Escuelas especiales Escuelas de capacitación social de trabajadores The schools mentioned below belong rather to a group difficult to assess by type of education than to adult education proper Idiomas Mundos Intermedios Secretariado y administración Turismo Auxiliares de la investigación Marketing Educación física Genealogía Policia Radio telegrafistas Libreria Urbanismo Relaciones publicas Enseñanza eclesiastica Enseñanza militar Schools which, since Reform of 4/8/70 became university faculties: Ciencias sociales Cinematografía Publicidad Periodismo Radiodifusión y televisión	Escuelas especiales Escuelas de capacitación social de trabajadores The schools mentioned below belong rather to a group difficult to assess by type of education than to adult education proper Idiomas Mundos Intermedios Secretariado y administración Turismo Auxiliares de la investigación Marketing Educación física Genealogía Policia Radio telegrafistas Libreria Urbanismo Relaciones publicas Enseñanza eclesiastica Enseñanza militar Schools which, since Reform of 4/8/70 became university faculties: Ciencias sociales Cinematografía Publicidad Periodismo Radiodifusión y televisión

SWEDEN - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Daghem, PT Lekskolor, pt	Grundskolan, PT - 1-8-stadiet, PT PT - Mellan-stadiet, PT	Grundskolan, PT - hög - stadiet, PT				Tandhygienist Pälskonfer Statens skogsmästar- skola, PT Gymnasium, PT (techno-logy section 4th year) Gymnasieskolans högre specialkurser Svenska institutet, PT (h-gder course) Medicinsk-tekniska assistenter, PT Härelivfrämlästent utb Sjuksköterskolor Sociala barna-och högre skolor seminariet, PT Ungdomslärlarinstitut, PT Gymnasium ekonomisk specialkurs, PT Kombinationsutbild-ning, PT Sekreterarutbildning, PT Statliga verkens utb linjer Konst- och reklamut- bildningsskolor, PT Musikhögskola Konser- vatorium, PT Statens scenaskolor, PT Statens dansskola, PT Dramatiska institutet, PT Militära skolor Sjöberedsskolor Förskoleseminarier, PT Seminaries för huslig utb, PT Alnarpsinstitutet Teknisklärlar- institut, PT	Universitetet, PT Högre teknisk utbild-ning, PT Skogshögskolan, PT Lantbrukshögskolan, PT Veterinärhögskolan, PT Handelshögskolan inkl ekonomutb, PT Socialhögskolan, PT Journalisthögskolan, PT Bibliotekshögskolan, PT Nordiska husallshög- skolan, linjen i Göteborg, PT Farmaceutisk utb, PT Farmaceutiskt, PT Sjukgymnastik, PT Gymnastik- och idrottshögskolor, PT	Folkhög- skolor, PT Municipal adult edu- cation, PT, pt National schools for adults, PT,pt Förtägs- och andra enskilda skolor, PT, pt Arbetsmarknads- utbildning, PT pt Civilförsvars- utb Hemöds Studiecirklar, pt	
Old system	Old system	Old system	Old system	Realskolan PT Flickskolan PT Gymnasium PT	Realskola, PT, pt Handelsgymnasium, PT, pt Tekniskt gymnasium, PT, pt		Lärarhögskolor, PT		

SWEDEN - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
						OLD SVETEN Pharmaceutiska insti- tutet, FT Distrikthögskolan, FT Folkskoleseminarium Yrkeopdagings- institut, FT Handelsinstitut, FT			

SWITZERLAND - 1972

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (A)	General secondary (B)	Technical secondary (C)	Technical secondary (D)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
		School di avviamento professionale e commerciale	Schule di Stadtteilschulen, PT	Hauskinderschule, PT Scuola agricola, FT Ecole d'agriculture, PT Institut agricole, PT Ecole agricole d'hiver Ecole de laiterie, FT Ecole d'horticulture, PT Landwirtschaftliche Schule, PT alp- und Landwirtschaftsbeschule, FT Ecole de beaux arts, PT (except pedagogy) Ecoles d'arts, FT Kunstgewerbeschule, PT Centro scolastico industrie artistiche, PT					
	Vorbereitungskurs	Landsal-Schule, FT Unterreal-schule, FT Mädchen-realschule et Realvorkurs, FT Handwerker-school, FT Bezirksschule, PT							
		Ecoles secondaires inférieures, FT							
		Klassen superieurere, FT							
	Colleges secondaires d'orientation, FT								
		Collège secondaire section langues modernes et section générale, FT Enseignement secondaire du premier degré - section générale Enseignement secondaire inférieur - classes modernes, FT Cycle d'orientation (section générale), FT College moderne, FT Scuola magiore, FI Frauenbildungs- und Mädchen-schulen, FT Fortbildungsschule, FT Töchtereschule, PT Mädchenober-schule, FI							

SWITZERLAND - 1972

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (c)	Technical secondary (d)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
			Gymnasien - section de culture générale, PT École supé- rieure de jeunes filles, PT École ménagère, PT Lehrerseminar, PT Lehrerschule, PT Lehrer- bildungs- anstalt, PT Unterseminar, PT Oberseminar, PT École normale, PT École magis- trale, PT Kindergärtner- seminar, PT Arbeitslehrer- seminar, PT Hauswirt- schaftslehrer- seminar für Haushalt- wirtschaftsleh- rerseminar, PT Haus- und Arbeitslehrer- seminar, PT Sprachkurse, Sprachschule, Fremdsprachen- schulcours de langues Fremdsprachen- klassen Classes d'adaptation pour étrangers Hausbeamten- heimzieher- innen Vorschule für Pflegeberufe						

TURKEY - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adult
Ana Okulu, FT	Okul, FT	Ortaokul, FT Ticaret Orta- okulu, FT Lise, FT Kolejler, FT İmam Hatip Okulları, FT	Oğretmen Okul- ları, FT		Ziraat Okulu - Orta Kısmı, FT Bölge Ziraat Okulu, FT Ziraat meslek okulu, FT Hayvan sağlığı okulu, FT Orman teknik okulu, FT	Yüksek Teknik Okulları, FT İktisadi ve Ticari İlimler Akademileri, FT Tatbiki Güzel Sanatlar Yüksek Okulu, FT Eğitim Enstitüleri, FT Tekniker Yüksek Okul- ları, FT Yüksek Sağlık Okulları, FT	Universities, FT Yabancı Diller Yüksek Okulları, FT Mesuliyet sonrası Eğitim Yüksek okulu, FT Güzel Sanatlar Akade- mi, FT Devlet Konservatuvarı, FT Yüksek İslam Enstitü- leri, FT Yüksek Öğretmen Okul- ları, FT Yüksek Teknik Öğretmen Okulları, FT Ticaret ve Turizm Yüksek Öğretmen Okulu, FT Robert Kolej Yüksek Okulu, FT Yüksek Denizcilik Okulu, FT	Kör, Sağır ve Dilbisler Okulu, FT	Akşam Lisesi, pt Akşam kız san- at okulu, pt

THE UNITED KINGDOM (ENGLAND AND WALES) - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
Nursery schools, FT, PT Nursery classes in : Infant schools, FT Infant schools, FT Junior and infant schools, FT First schools, FT First and middle schools, FT (All FT, PT)	Infant schools, FT Junior and infant schools, FT Junior and infant schools, FT First schools, FT First and middle schools, FT Middle schools, FT Middle schools deemed primary, FT Lower schools of direct grant grammar schools, FT Independent primary schools recognised as efficient, FT Independent primary and secondary schools recognised as efficient, FT Other independent primary and secondary schools, FT Further education - Courses leading to "A" level, FT "O" level, PT Other independent primary and secondary schools, FT	Middle schools deemed secondary, FT Secondary modern Grammar schools, FT Comprehensive schools, FT Other secondary schools, FT Sixth form Upper schools of direct grant grammar schools, FT Independent secondary schools recognised as efficient, FT Independent primary and secondary schools recognised as efficient, FT Other independent secondary schools, FT Further education - Courses leading to "A" level, FT "O" level, PT	Further education, FT Pt - Non advanced level courses leading to : - Ordinary National diploma (OND) - Ordinary National Certificate (ONC) - City and Guilds courses - Other non-advanced level courses	Further education, FT Pt - Advanced level courses leading to : - Higher National Diploma (HND) - Higher National Certificate (HNC) - Art diplomas and certificates - Professional qualifications - Colleges diplomas and certificates - Other advanced level courses Colleges of Education (certain types of course)	Further education, FT Pt - Advanced level courses leading to university first degrees or post-graduate degrees - Advanced level courses leading to CMAA first degrees or higher diplomas Professional institutions Colleges of education (certain types of course) Colleges of education (technical) Universities (including former Colleges of Advanced Technology)			Special schools, FT Special courses in primary or secondary schools, PT Further education, FT, PT - Courses other than those leading to recognised qualifications Correspondence courses Short-term residential colleges Long-term residential colleges Extra-mural departments of the universities The Workers' Educational Association (WEA) The City Literature Institute of London The Women's Institutes The Townsman's Guilds The Open University The National Council of Labour Colleges The Co-operative Union The British Council of Churches Trade Unions The Youth Service	

THE UNITED KINGDOM (SCOTLAND) - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (a)	Technical secondary (b)	Higher secondary type	Higher secondary type	Special	Adult
Nursery schools unite	Primary schools and primary departments, FT Lower schools, FT Middle schools, FT (first two years)	Comprehensive schools, FT Middle schools, FT (last two years) Upper schools, FT	Selective schools - Non certificate courses and I - IV classes leading to SCE "O" level FT	Further education, FT, pt - Non-Advanced level course leading to: - Ordinary National Diploma (OND) - Ordinary National Certificate (ONC) - City and Guilds courses of London Institute - Scottish Council for Commercial Administrative and Professional Education	Further education, FT, pt - Advanced level course leading to: - Higher National Diploma (HND) - Higher National Certificate (HNC) - Scottish Council for Commercial Administrative and Professional Education	Further education, FT, pt - Advanced level courses leading to university first degrees or post-graduate degrees - Advanced level courses leading to ONAA first degrees or higher diplomas - Associateships and diplomas of Central Institutions - Scottish Council for Commercial Administrative and Professional Education	Further education, FT, pt - Advanced level courses leading to university first degrees or post-graduate degrees - Advanced level courses leading to ONAA first degrees or higher diplomas - Associateships and diplomas of Central Institutions - Scottish Council for Commercial Administrative and Professional Education	Special schools for all handicapped children, FT	Correspondence course University Extra-Mural Education Committees Youth and Community Service Non vocational further education Teachers centres

UNITED STATES - 1971

Pre-primary	Primary	General secondary (a)	General secondary (b)	Technical secondary (c)	Technical secondary (d)	Higher non-university type	Higher university type	Special	Adults
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